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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

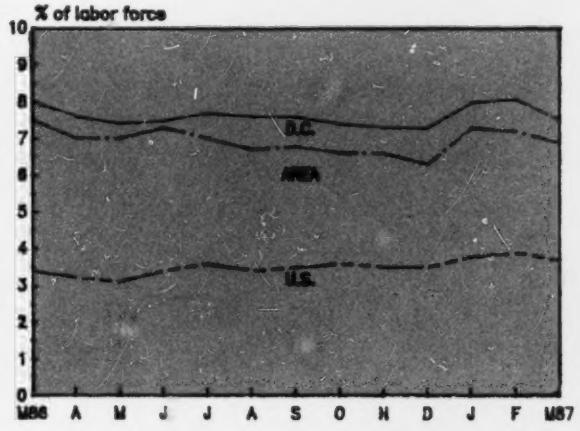
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MARCH 1987 MAY 1987

D.C. Unemployment Drops to 7.5%
2,000,000 Workers in the Area

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MARCH 1986 TO 1987



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

During March of this year, 3,500 additional District residents found work and the number of jobless residents declined by 1,700. As a result of this positive labor market interaction, the District's unemployment rate dropped six tenths of a percentage point from the February level and measured 7.5 percent for March—a significant monthly change. The increase in employment was large enough to absorb an 1,800 person increase in the size of the labor force and still reduce the jobless rolls.

Over the year, the statistics are even more positive. Since March of 1986, 12,300 additional District residents have found work and there are 800 fewer unemployed. The unemployment rate is down from 8.0 percent in March of last year to 7.5 this year. Over the past 14 years

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING MARCH 1987[a]

	March[b] 1987	February[c] 1987	March 1986	February 1986	Net Change From February 1987	Net Change From March 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,100	331,300	321,700	321,100	1,800	11,400
Total Employed	308,100	304,600	295,800	295,100	3,500	12,300
Total Unemployment	25,000	26,700	25,800	26,000	-1,700	-800
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	-0.6	-0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,745,900	1,717,600	1,678,400	1,663,200	28,300	67,500
Total Employed	1,694,200	1,663,500	1,631,800	1,614,100	30,700	62,400
Total Unemployed	51,700	54,000	46,800	49,100	-2,300	4,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	-0.1	0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,079,000	2,048,900	2,000,100	1,984,300	30,100	78,900
Total Employed	2,002,300	1,968,100	1,927,600	1,909,200	34,200	74,700
Total Unemployed	76,700	80,700	72,600	75,100	-4,000	4,100
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	-0.2	0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfaix, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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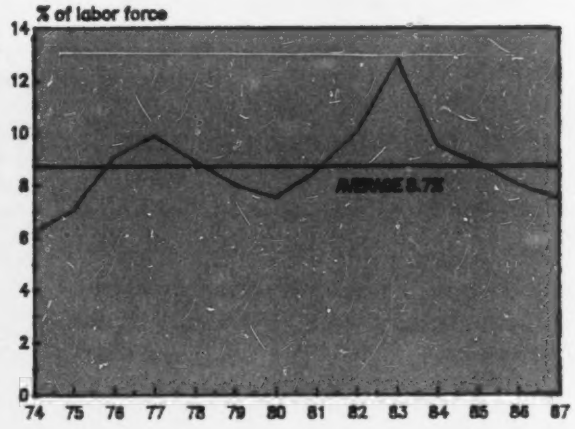
DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF MARCH 1974 TO 1987



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(1974–1987) the District's unemployment rate in March has averaged 8.7 percent, thus, this year's March rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month. In fact, the March rate is the lowest for the month since 1980. This probably indicates that the District's economy is beginning to make some headway in addressing structural problems in the labor market. The record high for the month of March was 12.8 percent in 1983, so the rate has dropped over 5 percentage points since that high. Normally the unemployment rate in the District declines between February and March, but over the past 14 years the decline has averaged only a minus 0.1 percentage point, so this year's decline of 0.6 percentage point is more than just seasonal. The seasonally unadjusted civilian unemployment rate for the United States in March was 6.9 percent, only 0.6 of a percentage point below the city.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

During March 28,300 more residents of the suburbs entered the labor force and 30,700 took new jobs. As a result, the suburban unemployment rolls declined by 2,300 jobless workers and the suburban unemployment rate moved marginally downward by 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.0 percent of the labor force.

Reflecting positive monthly movements in both the District and its suburbs, the Washington Area unemployment rate also declined during March to 3.7 percent—a 0.2 percentage point reduction from February. In absolute terms, March labor market activity showed a 4,000 decrease in the number of Area residents unemployed. The Area's unemployment rolls increased by 30,700 individuals during the month, bringing the number of working Area residents to over 2 million persons.

Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987) Area employment increased by 74,700 new workers—a 3.9 percent increase. Growth in the labor force was also 3.9 percent, but in absolute

Continued on page 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Mar.[a] 1987	Feb.[b] 1987	Mar. 1986
District	7.5	8.1	8.0
Calvert Co.	5.2	6.2	5.0
Frederick Co.	5.1	6.0	5.4
Prince George's Co.	3.6	3.7	3.2
Charles Co.	3.4	3.5	3.3
Alexandria	3.3	3.5	3.4
Stafford Co.	3.3	3.6	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.8	2.3
Prince Williams Co.	2.6	2.8	2.6
Arlington Co.	2.5	2.6	2.6
Fairfax Co.	2.4	2.5	2.4
Fairfax City	2.4	2.2	2.7
Manassas	2.2	2.8	2.6
Loudoun Co.	2.1	2.4	2.4
Manassas Park	2.1	2.3	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	2.0	4.1

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

terms exceeded the employment growth so the pool of Area unemployed grew by 4,100 and the Area unemployment rate edged marginally upward by 0.1 of a percentage point. All of the over-the-year increase in the Area unemployment was, however, attributed to suburban activity, as the number of unemployed in the District actually declined by 800 city residents.

Thus in March of this year, 67.4 percent of all of the Area's 76,700 unemployed lived in the suburbs—up 2 percent from the March 1986 distribution. The District, however, continues to have the Area's largest geographic concentration of unemployed. If unemployment rates in the District and the suburbs were to be equalized at the Area's current rate of 3.7 percent, there would have to be a reduction in the level of unemployment in the District of about 12,700 residents, or about 50 percent of the current level of unemployment, a significant proportion. However, in an Area economy that contained 2,021,100 jobs in March, this represents a redistribution of only 0.6 percent of the Area's current job resources to residents of the District. Not a large or significant adjustment, especially since the suburban unemployment rate of 3.0 percent signals possible significant labor shortages.

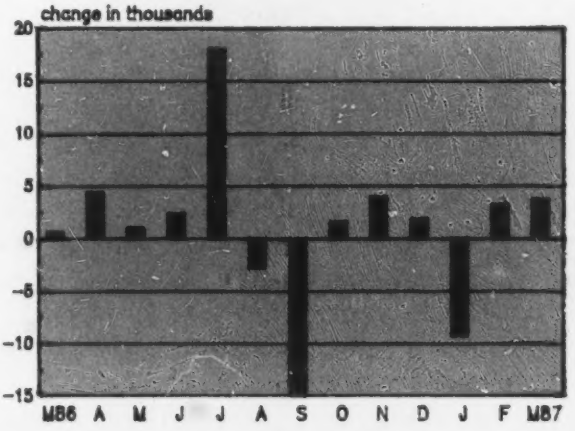
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,988 in March 1987—down by 390 from February. In March, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, managerial, and technical workers comprised the largest group of claimants in March at 24.3 percent. This was followed by clerical and sales workers comprising another 23.7 percent. Service workers comprised 20.1 percent of the claimants in March. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.7 weeks in February. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.2 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.3 weeks to 10.6 weeks. In March 1986, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,800 between February and March of this year. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of the growth adding 3,100 jobs with the vast majority of new jobs concentrated in Services (1,900 jobs) and Trade (800 jobs). The greatest portion of Services growth occurred in All Other Services (1,000 jobs) with the Motion Pictures component the primary contributor. Business Services and Hotels combined added 700 Services jobs. The growth in Trade was equally distributed between Eating and Drinking Places

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



(400 jobs) and All Other Retail (400 jobs). Public sector growth of 700 jobs was due solely to gains in District Government.

Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), the number of District jobs rose 2.1 percent for

Continued on page 6

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

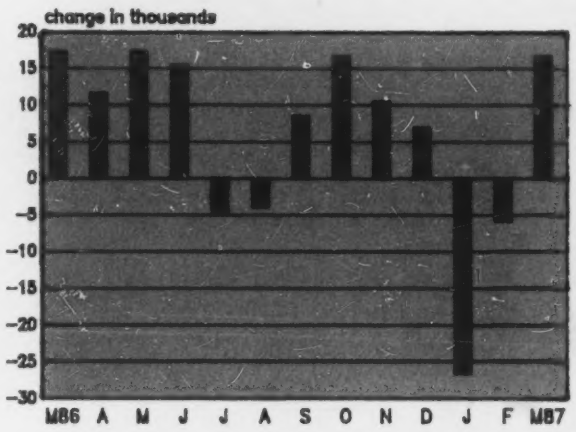
Continued from page 4

an increase of 13,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent adding 15,600 jobs with 77 percent of the increase concentrated in Services (12,000 jobs). Services growth was broad based with only Personal Services not registering a gain. The recent influx of jobs in the Motion Picture industry contributed to All Other Services (3,700 jobs) surpassing Business Services (2,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs) to become the growth leader. Health Services and Hotels registered healthy job gains of 1,600 and 1,400, respectively. Significant job expansion also occurred in Retail Trade (1,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs). In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government (4,300 jobs) was partially offset by gains in District Government (1,900 jobs) and Local Government (300 jobs) resulting in an over-the-year loss of 2,200 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of Suburban jobs increased 1.2 percent between February and March of this year for an absolute increase of 16,700 jobs. The private sector gained 12,100 jobs with the Maryland suburbs accounting for 60 percent of the growth which was concentrated in Services (5,700 jobs), Trade (3,000 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The public sector gained 4,600 jobs with State and Local Government contributing 4,200 jobs, 64 percent of which were attributable to the Maryland suburbs. Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), the number of suburban jobs increased 4.8 percent for a gain of 62,600 jobs. This growth was fairly equally divided with the Maryland and Virginia suburbs each growing at a rate of 4.8 percent and contributing 32,300 and 30,300 jobs respectively. The private sector accounted for 88 percent of the growth with the primary contributors being Services (22,600 jobs) and Trade (16,000 jobs). A majority of the Services increase occurred in the Virginia suburbs (53 percent) while the Maryland suburbs accounted for

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



63 percent of the growth in Trade. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 69 percent of the 11,000 jobs created in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities, while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for 96 percent of the 5,100 new Construction jobs. Public sector employment rose 2.6 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (6,800 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 54 percent of the public sector growth.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 1 percent, gaining 20,500 jobs between February and March with 74 percent of the growth occurring in the private sector. The major sources for the private sector increase were Services (7,600 jobs), Trade (3,800 jobs) and Construction (2,700 jobs) with seasonality as a significant contributing factor. The public sector produced 5,300 more jobs with State and Local Government registering an increase of 4,900 jobs. Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), 76,000 jobs were created in the area for a 3.9 percent

Continued on page 8

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986
TOTAL	**644.8**	**641.0**	**631.4**	**2,021.1**	**2,000.6**	**1,945.1**
Total Private Sector	**381.7**	**378.6**	**366.1**	**1,459.7**	**1,444.5**	**1,389.1**
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.6**	**15.3**	**85.6**	**85.6**	**85.0**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.1	22.2	22.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.3	16.2	16.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.8	43.8	42.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.5	31.1	31.2	30.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	7.4	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.5**	**13.2**	**118.2**	**115.5**	**112.5**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.4**	**24.4**	**24.3**	**96.3**	**96.1**	**91.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.6
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.5	38.2
All Transportation	9.3	9.2	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	15.2	15.4	49.6	49.8	48.9
Trade	**62.6**	**61.8**	**61.1**	**407.2**	**403.4**	**389.7**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.2	75.8	74.9	72.3
Retail	53.7	53.0	52.0	331.4	328.5	317.4
General Merchandise	4.1	4.1	5.0	37.8	37.5	37.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.9	46.5	42.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	37.9	36.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8	24.5	23.6
Eating & Drinking Places	25.7	25.3	24.6	105.0	103.4	102.2
All Other Retail	23.9	23.5	22.5	79.4	78.5	75.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.0**	**36.8**	**35.8**	**118.4**	**117.5**	**110.7**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	21.7	21.5	21.1
All Other	29.8	29.6	28.5	96.7	96.0	89.6

Continued next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Mar. 1987[b]	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Feb. 1987[c]	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Mar. 1986	METROPOLITAN AREA Mar. 1987[b]	METROPOLITAN AREA Feb. 1987[c]	METROPOLITAN AREA Mar. 1986
Services	**228.2**	**226.3**	**216.2**	**633.1**	**625.5**	**598.5**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.7	14.4	13.3	31.6	30.8	29.1
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	24.5	24.2	22.8
Business Services	48.3	47.9	45.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.3	33.3	31.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	24.0	22.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.2	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.2	72.2	69.5	577.1	570.5	546.6
Government	**263.1**	**262.4**	**265.3**	**561.4**	**556.1**	**556.0**
Federal Government	210.2	210.3	214.5	353.6	353.4	357.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.7	202.8	198.7
D.C. Government	47.8	47.1	45.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

rate of growth. The private sector grew at a substantive 5.1 percent, adding 70,600 jobs and accounting for 93 percent of the growth. Services and Trade together generated 74 percent of the private sector growth gaining 34,600 and 17,500 jobs respectively. Significant increases also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,700 jobs), Construction (5,700 jobs), and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,600 jobs). The public sector gained 5,400 jobs over the year for a 1 percent rate of growth. State and Local Government grew at a rate of 4.5 percent for an increase of 9,000 jobs. Federal Government lost 3,600 jobs, as a 2 percent reduction in the District was partially offset by a 0.5 percent increase in the Suburbs.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

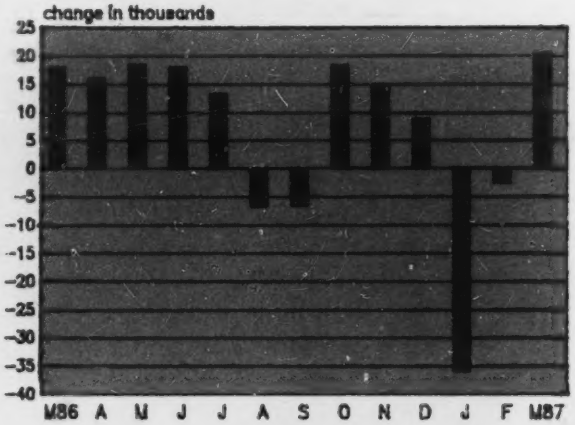
Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to March 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.0 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between March of 1986 and March of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.8 percent, but below its 30 month long-term average of 6.3 percent.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.1 percent and,

like the suburbs, below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March of 1984 and March of 1985 to 76,000 between March 1986 and this past March. Over the past year, 62,600 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 13,400 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent versus 2.5 percent for the nation.)

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO MARCH 1987

The Area

Average 30 months	5.0%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.9%

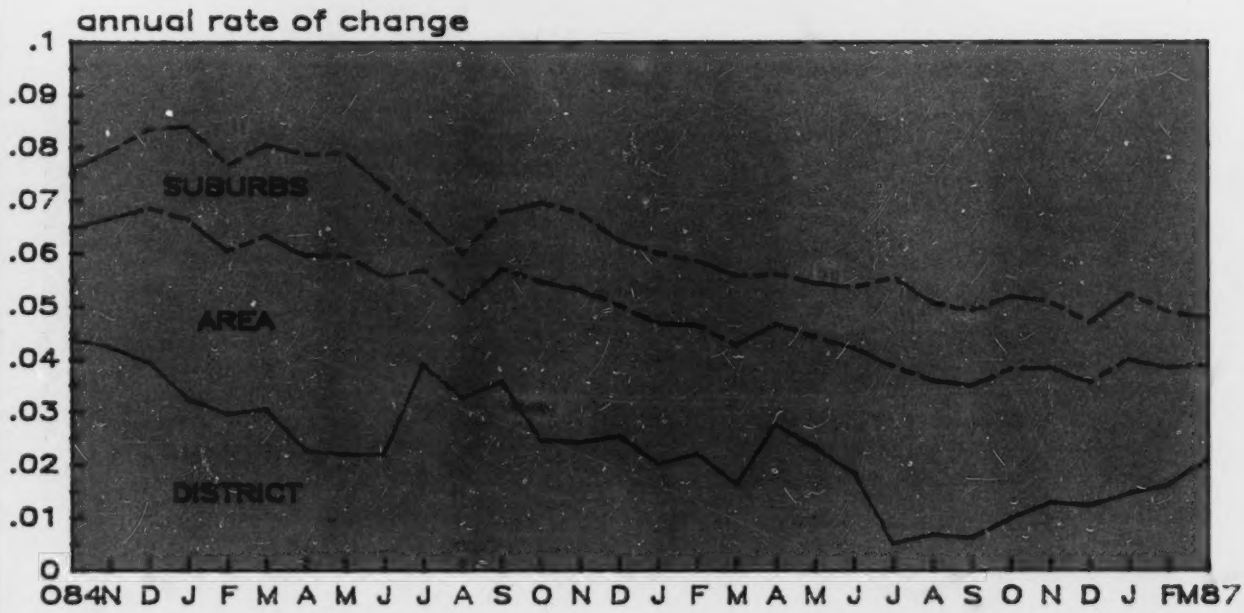
The Suburbs

Average 30 months	6.3%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current month	4.8%

The District

Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	2.1%

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH OCTOBER 1984 TO MARCH 1987



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

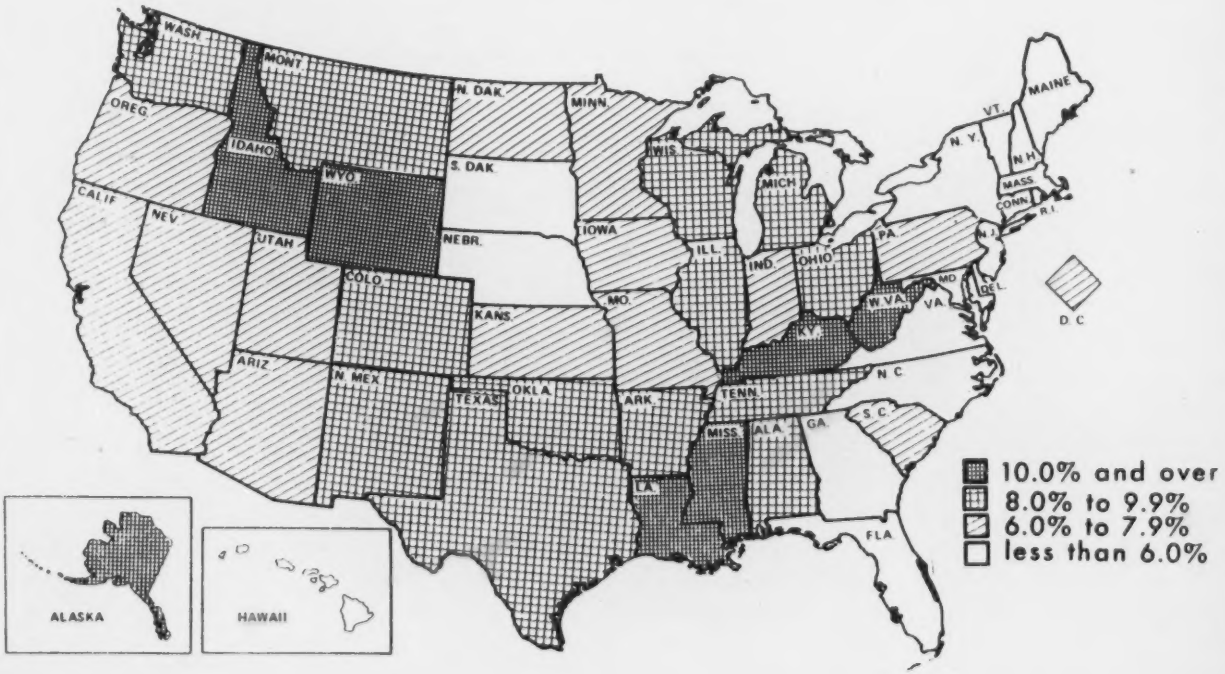
In February 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises slightly between January and February. Most of the decline is traceable to layoffs in retail trade and construction. This February was no exception; the Area's unemployment rose from 3.8 percent in January to 4.0 percent in February. This was the twenty-ninth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the tenth time in fourteen months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. A year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.0 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—down from 3.3 percent to 3.1 percent. A year ago, it was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a February rate of 5.9 percent. A year ago, it was 6.2 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a February jobless rate of 4.7 percent—up from 4.4 percent posted the previous month. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 7.9 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 21st highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position held in January. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was up from 5.2 percent reported in January. Maryland's rate was

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1987



also up in February from 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 41st, respectively, in the standing of the fifty-one jurisdictions. The lowest unemployment rate for February was in New Hampshire at 2.7 percent. This was followed by Delaware and Massachusetts at 3.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. Eight states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, including Louisiana (14.3 percent), West Virginia (12.6 percent), Mississippi (12.2 percent) and Alaska (12.0 percent).

Of those states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for February, 13 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.0 points), Oregon (2.6 points), and Delaware (2.5 points). Unemployment rates decreased by more than a percentage point over the year in four states: Louisiana (2.0 points), Colorado (1.9 points), Wyoming (1.4 points), and Arizona (1.1 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 7.9 percent. This was the same position the District held in January. As in January, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 8.8 percent in February. Of the 26 cities, twenty (20) reported lower jobless rates and only six (6) reported higher jobless rates. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest unemployment rate at 19.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston again had the lowest rate of the 26 cities at 4.2 percent. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate at 4.9 percent. There were nine (9) cities (Salt Lake City, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Miami, Columbus, Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco, and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 7.2 percent in February. The largest over-the-year increase was in Birmingham at 2.0 percent. The two largest declines in joblessness occurred in Newark and Buffalo, 2.9 percentage points and 2.5 percentage points, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

CITY	FEBRUARY 1987	1986
1. Gary, IN	19.3	19.0
2. Cleveland, OH	11.7	12.1
3. Detroit, MI	11.5	11.8
4. Birmingham, AL	11.3	9.3
5. New Orleans, LA	11.2	10.5
6. Houston, TX	10.7	10.2
7. Dayton, OH	10.4	10.8
8. Newark, NJ	10.1	13.0
9. St. Louis, MO	9.6	9.8
10. Buffalo, NY	9.3	11.8
11. Chicago, IL	8.8	10.6
12. Baltimore, MD	8.7	9.2
13. Cincinnati, OH	8.4	8.3
14. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.1**
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.7	8.5
16. Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.8
17. Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.0
18. Salt Lake City, UT	7.2	7.0
19. Dallas, TX	7.1	6.5
20. Pittsburgh, PA	7.1	8.7
21. Miami, FL	6.9	8.0
22. Columbus, OH	6.6	6.7
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.3	7.5
24. New York, NY	6.0	8.4
25. San Francisco, CA	4.9	6.1
26. Boston, MA	4.2	4.7

*Preliminary rates.

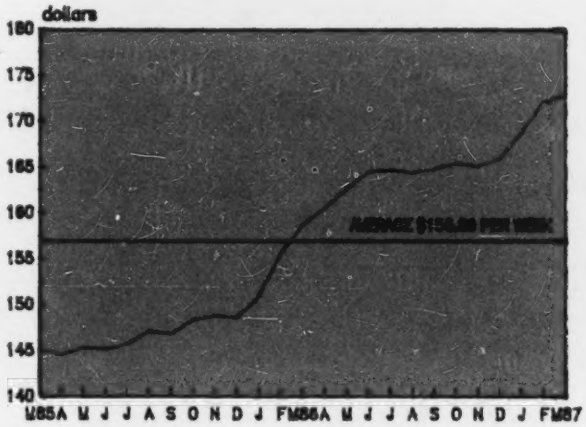
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES March 1987

Unemployment Compensation benefits paid by the District of Columbia in March 1987 to eligible claimants in all programs totaled $7.5 million. It represents the largest monthly outlay by the City since the $8.1 million payout in June 1983 when the City began to recover from the recession of the early 1980s. The record monthly outlay in recent years (10.9 million) occurred in March 1983.

The primary contributory factor to the level of the current outlay is the amount of the average weekly payment—$173 per week. This is the

highest average weekly payment in the history of the program. It resulted from the institution of a $250 maximum weekly payment, effective January 1986, which is also the highest maximum in the history of the program. The number of initial claims dropped 3 percent from last month, but the majority of the other measures increased. The number of weeks claimed rose 10 percent, and weeks actually compensated were up by 11 percent. The near record benefit outlay was 12 percent above last month, and 17 percent above the same month a year ago. First payees had the largest relative change in the month—a 15 percent decrease, and final payees were up by 12 percent. The level of monthly beneficiaries declined slightly (– 2 percent). All measures increased from March of last year except the number of first payments—and that change was a decrease of less than 2 percent.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT
ALL UI PROGRAMS
MARCH 1985 TO MARCH 1987



The first quarter comparison of selected measures from last year shows a continuing upward trend that began in 1985. The benefit outlay in the first quarter of 1987 rose $2.6 million from the same quarter last year. It is estimated that 77 percent of that increase ($2.0 million) resulted from the current higher average weekly benefit amount. The rise in the weeks actually compensated played a much less dominant role. The full effect of the increase of the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250 (effective January 1986) had not been felt at the end of the first quarter of 1986, since all beneficiaries in the system at that point were not eligible on the $250 maximum scale. The first quarter, 1987 beneficiaries were all eligible on the higher maximum scale, and the average naturally rose in direct proportion. It also appears that the majority of claimants who qualified and were compensated in the first quarter were near the high point on the scale. A quarterly comparison is shown below.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SUMMARY
FIRST QUARTER COMPARISON

	1987	1986	Change From 1986
Weeks Compensated	121,230	117,405	+ 3,825
Total Benefit Outlay	$20,775,878	$18,203,215	+ $2,572,662
Average Weekly Payment	$171.38	$155.05	+ $16.33

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1987

	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	% Change From February 1987	% Change From March 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,089	3,231	2,870	– 4.4	+ 7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,813	38,114	39,563	+ 9.7	+ 5.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,536	35,612	37,575	+ 11.0	+ 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,734,659	$6,038,169	$5,898,549	+ 11.5	+ 14.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$170.34	$169.55	$156.98	+ 0.5	+ 8.5
Number of First Payments	1,794	2,152	1,817	– 16.6	– 1.3
Number of Final Payments	1,010	897	981	+ 12.6	+ 3.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,482	10,696	10,498	– 2.0	– 0.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	152	132	188	+ 15.2	– 19.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,412	3,159	2,652	+ 8.0	+ 28.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,473	3,054	2,572	+ 13.7	+ 35.0
Total Benefits Paid	$699,100	$609,959	$464,129	+ 14.6	+ 50.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.30	$199.72	$180.45	+ 0.8	+ 11.6
Number of First Payments	174	183	167	– 4.9	+ 4.2
Number of Final Payments	75	72	63	+ 4.2	+ 19.0
Total Beneficiaries	915	882	738	+ 3.7	+ 24.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	77	63	68	+ 22.2	+ 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	601	509	639	+ 18.1	– 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	455	430	447	+ 5.8	– 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$84,853	$81,413	$84,302	+ 4.2	+ 0.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$186.49	$189.33	$176.73	– 1.5	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	39	37	49	+ 5.4	– 20.4
Number of Final Payments	30	28	39	+ 7.1	– 23.1
Total Beneficiaries	137	138	144	– 0.7	– 4.9
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,318	3,426	3,126	– 3.2	+ 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	45,826	41,782	42,894	+ 9.7	+ 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,464	39,096	40,624	+ 11.2	+ 7.0
Total Benefits Paid	$7,518,612	$6,729,541	$6,446,980	+ 11.7	+ 16.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.98	$172.13	$158.70	+ 0.5	+ 9.0
Number of First Payments	2,007	2,372	2,033	– 15.4	+ 1.3
Number of Final Payments	1,115	997	1,083	+ 11.8	+ 3.0
Total Beneficiaries	11,534	11,710	11,380	+ 1.5	+ 1.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

THE WASHINGTON, DC AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.7 percent during the 2 months ended in March to a level of 338.0. For the 12 months ended in March, the CPI-U rose 2.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.7 percent from January to March. The March level of 340.1 was 2.9 percent higher than the index in March 1986.

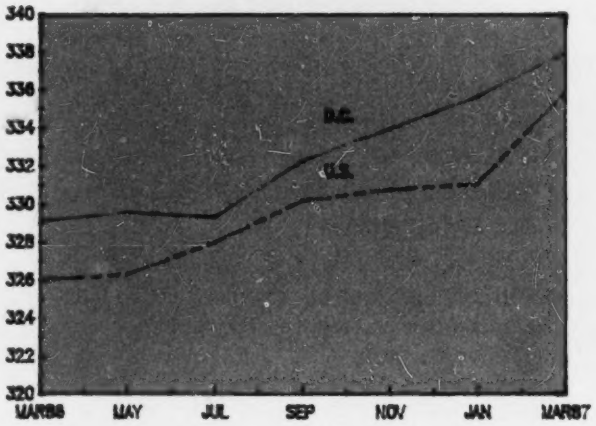
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	March 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	335.9	0.8	3.0
Washington Area	338.0	0.7	2.7
Food & Beverage	330.5	0.2	2.5
Housing	360.4	−0.4	2.3
Apparel & Upkeep	227.4	2.1	7.4
Transportation	304.2	1.5	0.6
Medical Care	466.6	1.2	5.3
Entertainment	263.4	5.7	4.6
Other Goods & Services	359.0	0.4	6.8
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	158.6	1.8	−8.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

a. 1967 = 100, except as noted.
b. June 1978 = 100

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: U.S. & WASHINGTON AREA MARCH 1986 TO MARCH 1987



The 0.7 percent advance in the CPI-U from January to March compares with a 0.5 percent advance in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for apparel and entertainment increased substantially, following decreases from November to January. Transportation and medical care costs again rose by more than 1 percent, while housing costs declined moderately.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, the two indexes seem to be growing at an even pace for the first three months of the new year. The 2-month period (January–March) saw the local index rise by 0.7 point while the national index rose by 0.8 point. Over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, housing, apparel and upkeep, and other goods and services tend to be higher nationally. While on the other hand, transportation and entertainment prices tend to be higher locally. According to the indexes, medical care price increases are equal.

The Department of Employment Services Working to keep Washington Working

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1987 increased $1.56. Average Weekly Hours, remained the same at 39.0. Average Hourly Earnings rose 4 cents.

The largest overall increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were up $11.94. Weekly Hours rose slightly .1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 30 cents an hour. More overtime being worked was the cause for the increase. Food and Kindred Products also had a substantial increase. Weekly Earnings were up $5.96. Weekly Hours increased 1.2 hours and Hourly Earnings decreased 24 cents. The change was due to a longer scheduled work week. All Other Non-Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Weekly Earnings were down $17.57, as Weekly Hours increased .3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 49 cents an hour.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA MARCH 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	370.50	368.94	394.35	39.0	39.0	38.7	9.50	9.46	10.19
Durable Goods	389.50	394.83	381.07	41.0	41.3	40.8	9.50	9.56	9.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	447.20	433.96	392.84	44.9	44.6	42.7	9.96	9.73	9.20
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	459.54	461.32	395.50	41.4	41.3	41.5	11.10	11.17	9.53
Other Durable Goods	318.38	330.07	366.96	39.6	40.4	39.8	*8.04	8.17	9.22
Non-durable Goods	351.13	344.08	407.01	37.0	36.8	36.8	9.49	9.35	11.06
Food & Kindred Products	442.97	437.01	430.82	36.7	35.5	37.3	12.07	12.31	11.55
Printing & Publishing	461.02	449.08	439.85	35.6	35.5	35.5	12.95	12.65	12.39
Other Non-durable goods	324.72	342.29	319.58	41.0	40.7	40.3	7.92	8.41	7.93

Total Production Workers	March '87	February '87	March '86
	41,700	42,100	41,500

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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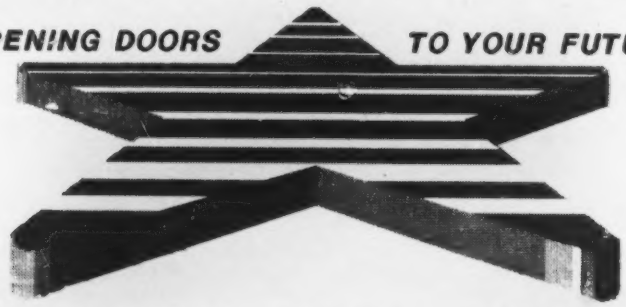

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